## 600 Head Cow Herd - Central Nebraska Representative Budget

## Background

In Central Nebraska, a group of producers located primarily in Blaine and northern Custer County provided information on a representative 600 cow herd, a herd size typical for their area. The cattle industry in Custer County and the surrounding area is significant to the economy. Cattle producers with this size herd primarily focus on cattle and hay as their main enterprises. Hay utilized for the cow-calf operation is typically all raised. Some producers also raise crops and noted that off-farm income to supplement their family living is important.

## Livestock Management Practices

Typical calving time for cow herds in this area is February through March with heifers calving in the March timeframe primarily. It was noted that $12 \%$ of cows are culled per year with replacement heifers being raised from the herd. A typical open rate on the cows is $8 \%$.

Weaning rates per exposed cow typically run 93\% with weaning weights averaging 500 pounds. There is generally a 50-to-75-pound difference in male versus female weaning weights with the females being lighter in weight. Backgrounding calves is normal for 60 to 90 days after weaning with calves sold around the first of January (depending on income tax planning for the year). A marketing expense adjustment is added to the backgrounding calves' budget to account for any expense difference from that of the weaned calves.

Chart 1: Flowchart provides production numbers for typical 600 head cow-calf operation in central Nebraska.

## Pasture and Feed

In this area of the state, approximately $50 \%$ of pasture utilized is on owned ground and $50 \%$ of pasture utilized is rented. Current pasture rental rates in the area are running near $\$ 60$ per acre with an eight to ten acre per pair stocking rate. Cows are on pasture for 5 months, on corn stalks from

November to February (80\% is rented stalk ground) at typically $\$ 15$ to $\$ 20 /$ month, with $20 \%$ owned crop residue ground.

During March and April, hay is fed to the cow herd. Yearling heifers are fed in the dry lot from November to April (6 months). In May, heifers are typically artificially inseminated, then go on pasture from June through October. Bred heifers are generally separated from the bred cows to their own pasture and supplemented with hay. Bulls are out on pasture from June thru October and then fed in the dry lot 4 to 6 months.

Feed and hay costs produced on owned ground, along with pasture and stalk rent expenses are considered as separate enterprises from the cow calf enterprise. Therefore, in this representative budget, feed, hay, and stalks are included as cash feed expenses valued at current market rate. Individual producers using the budget template can indicate an opportunity cost and real estate taxes for their land use in lieu of cash rental or purchase expenses. In addition, other annual maintenance costs of pasture or owned ground should be considered as well.

## Machinery, Equipment and Facilities

Basic equipment utilized for the representative cowcalf operation includes two tractors, one with a loader, a side by side or 4-wheeler, a pickup, stock trailer, feed wagon, portable chutes, and cattle panels. Machinery and equipment value is estimated to total on average \$150K. Facilities typically include a calving barn and corrals and approximately 8 to 10 miles of barbed wire fence.

## Non-Feed Input Costs

Non-feed input costs can be entered into the budget on a "per animal" or a whole herd basis. In this representative budget, these costs were entered on a per animal basis and include labor, fuel, veterinary and medical cost, and marketing costs. Artificial insemination (AI) expense was entered in total as
those expenses are generally related to breeding the raised replacement heifers.

Labor, fuel, and veterinary and medical costs are allocated to each animal category based on net increase in value during the production year. Marketing costs are broken down by each animal category of the herd and allocated accordingly. For example, cull bull marketing of $\$ 25$ per animal is included on the bull budget page and the system budget which is a summary of all projected revenue and expenses at the end of the budget report. The cost of direct marketing and the costs per head to sell thru a nearby sale barn can vary tremendously. Marketing expenses include the sales commission, transportation, and other costs to market. In this budget, both a commission and charge for hauling the cattle to sale are figured into marketing expense. A marketing expense adjustment is added to the backgrounding calves' budget to account for any expense difference from that of the weaned calves.

## Other Depreciation, Interest, and Overhead Costs

Depreciation for purchased replacement heifers and bulls is figured in the difference of their cost of purchase to their sale value when culled. These figures are included in the breeding and bull budget pages and are carried over into the total system budget page as income when sold and expense when purchased. Depreciation expense for tax purposes would be handled differently, in consultation with a tax accountant.

Opportunity interest of 3 percent is figured on the value of investment total in the livestock herd. This is an economic cost reflecting what rate of return could
be earned if the herd were sold and the money invested in its most profitable alternative use.

Overhead expenses include the farm's annual insurance premium and professional fees. Real estate value and taxes are not included in this example because, as stated previously, rental costs are paid for all hay, stalks, and pasture. Therefore, this budget assumes that no ground utilized for the cow calf operation is owned by the cow calf enterprise. Real estate tax on the facilities is included in the budget and property tax is included in other expenses for the vehicles and equipment. An annual management charge and other expenses that pertain to the cow calf herd may be entered but are left blank in this representative budget.

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EXTENSION

Chart 1: Cow-calf production flowchart, 600 cow herd - Central Nebraska


* approx. $93 \%$ weaning rate per exposed cow

600 Head Cow Herd Budget Worksheet pages attached include:

## Bull budget

Replacement budget
Breeding herd cash budget
Backgrounding calf budgets
Cow-calf System Budget report (summarizes all budget information)


## Cow Herd System Budget

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> This budgeting workbook is designed to provide analysis of the components of a beef production system. This template provides an example of a $\mathbf{6 0 0}$ head cow herd based in central Nebraska. It may be modified for current values, various herd sizes, management practices, and locations.

> Budget template designed by Roger Wilson, retired Farm \& Ranch Management Analyst

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## Budget Inputs

## Breeding Herd



Background Calves

|  | Days Fed | (0-100) | 75 | days |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Death Loss |  | 2 | percent |
| の000 | Retained after Weaning | (<=279) | 279 | head pounds \$ per cwt |
|  | End Weight | (>=10) | 675 |  |
|  | Market Price |  | 165 |  |
|  | Retained after Weaning | (<=197) | 197 | head pounds \$ per cwt |
|  | End Weight |  | 610 |  |
|  | Market Price | (>=10) | 158 |  |

## Stocker

|  | Days Fed | (0-100) | days |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Death Loss |  | percent |
| ¢ | Retained for Grazing End Weight <br> Market Price | $\begin{gathered} (<=273) \\ (>=10) \end{gathered}$ | head pounds \$ per cwt |
|  | Retained for Grazing End Weight Market Price | $(<=193)$ $(>=10)$ | head pounds \$ per cwt |


| Feedlot |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Days Fed |  | days |
| Death Loss | (0-100) | percent |


| ¢ ¢ ¢ | Placed on Feed End Weight Market Price | $\begin{array}{r} (<=0) \\ (>=10) \end{array}$ | head pounds \$ per cwt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Placed on Feed End Weight Market Price | $\begin{array}{r} \hline(<=0) \\ (>=10) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | head pounds \$ per cwt |



| Feed |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Name | Price per Unit <br> Purchased | Ped Unit <br> Priced Unit <br> (tons, lbs. etc) | (tons, Ibs. <br> etc) | Fed Unit per <br> Priced Unit | As Fed Price |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pasture | 300.00 | 5 months | day | 150 | 2.00 |
| Prairie Hay | 130.00 | ton | lbs | 2000 | 0.07 |
| Alfalfa | 150.00 | ton | lbs | 2000 | 0.08 |
| DDG Cubes | 300.00 | ton | lbs | 2000 | 0.15 |
| Salt and Mineral | 900.00 | ton | ounce | 32000 | 0.03 |
| Corn Stalks | 17.50 | month | day | 30 | 0.58 |
| Dried Rolled Corn | 5.40 | bu | lbs | 56 | 0.10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Non-Feed Input Costs



| Name | Cost per Year | Animals? |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Labor | 20.00 | per animal |
| Fuel | 20.00 | per animal |
| Veterinary and Medical | 20.00 | per animal |
| Cull Cow Marketing | 25.00 | per animal |
| Cull Bull Marketing | 25.00 | per animal |
| Cull Replacement Marketing | 25.00 | per animal |
| Weaned Calf Marketing | 20.00 | per animal |
| Backgrounded Calf Marketing -Adj | 25.00 | per animal |
| Stocker Marketing | - | per animal |
| Feedlot Marketing | - | per animal |
| Al Expense \$40 per new heifers | $3,280.00$ | all animals |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


|  | Cost per Year | Is This Cost <br> Per Animal or <br> for All <br> Animals? |
| ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | 20.00 | per animal |
|  | 20.00 | per animal |
|  | 20.00 | per animal |
|  | 25.00 | per animal |
|  | 25.00 | per animal |
|  | 20.00 | per animal |
|  | 25.00 | per animal |
|  | - | per animal |
|  | - | per animal |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Allocation Percentage

| Breeding <br> Herd | Background <br> Calves <br> (Optional) | Stocker <br> (Optional) | Feedlot <br> (Optional) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


|  |  |  | Future <br> Value <br> Horizon | Annual <br> Repairs | Breeding <br> Herd <br> (Optional) | Weaned <br> Calf <br> Wintering <br> (Optional) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Name | Current Value | Future Value |  |  |  |  |

## Interest

Operations Interest Rate
Opportunity Rate
3\%
Overhead Costs

|  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |



| Replaceme | 82 Head* |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feed Costs |  |  |  |  | Herd Total |
|  | Amount per Year |  | Per Animal or Total | Price |  |
| Pasture | 150 | day | per animal | @ 2.00 per day | 24,600 |
| Alfalfa | 1500 | lbs | per animal | @ 0.08 per lbs | 9,225 |
| Prairie Hay | 1500 | lbs | per animal | @ 0.07 per lbs | 7,995 |
| salt and mineral | 1095 | ounce | per animal | @ 0.03 per ounce | 2,525 |
| DDG Cubes | 600 | lbs | per animal | @ 0.15 per lbs | 7,380 |
|  |  |  |  | Total Feed Costs | 51,725 |

Breeding Herd Cash Budget
(600 Cows)







| Operations Interest | Calculations: Operations interest rate times feed and other variable expenses except marketing divided by two. | 21,238 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Other | 73,654 |
|  | Total Variable Costs\| | 631,648 |
| Fixed Cash Costs |  | Herd Total |
| Depreciables Input Costs Barn /fencing Machinery (Livestock) Vehicles | Repairs <br> 2000 <br> 2000 <br> 1200 | Total <br> 2,000 <br> 2,000 <br> 1,200 |
|  | Total Ownership | 5,200 |
| Overhead and Management <br> Real Estate Tax Insurance <br> Professional Fees Management Other |  | Total |
|  |  | 3,000 |
|  |  | 1,500 |
|  | Total Overhead | 4,500 |
|  | Total Fixed Cash Costs\| | 9,700 |
|  | Total Cash Costs | 641,348 |
|  | Net Cash Income\| | $(82,218)$ |
| Non-Cash Costs |  | Herd Total |
| Depreciables Costs | Depre-ciation Opportunity | Total |
| Barn /fencing | 2,500 3,000 | 5,500 |
| Machinery (Livestock) | 9,000 4,500 | 13,500 |
| Vehicles | 2,857 1,050 | 3,907 |
| Opportunity <br> Real Estate Opportunity Livestock |  |  |
|  | Investment rate times real estate value Investment rate times livestock value |  |
|  | Total Non-Cash Costs\| | 51,577 |
| Total Cash and Non-Cash |  | Herd Total |
|  | Total Costs | 692,925 |
|  | Net Total Income\| | $(133,795)$ |

